

## **ATTACHMENT A**

### **RELEVANT SECTIONS OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE**

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## **ATTACHMENT A**

### **RELEVANT SECTIONS OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE**

#### **Section 39607(e):**

[The state board shall:]

Establish and periodically review criteria for designating an air basin attainment or nonattainment for any state ambient air quality standard set forth in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations. In developing and reviewing these criteria, the state board shall consider instances where there is poor or limited ambient air quality data, and shall consider highly irregular or infrequent violations. The state board shall provide an opportunity for public comment on the proposed criteria, and shall adopt the criteria after a public hearing.

#### **Section 39608:**

(a) The state board, in consultation with the districts, shall identify, pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 39607, and classify each air basin which is in attainment and each air basin which is in nonattainment for any state ambient air quality standard. This identification and classification shall be made on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis. Where the state board finds that data is not sufficient to determine the attainment or nonattainment status for an air basin, the state board shall identify the air basin as unclassified.

(b) The state board may assign an attainment, nonattainment, or unclassified designation to one or more areas within any air basin unless the state board finds and determines that the pollutant for which the designation applies affects the entire region or is produced by emission sources throughout the region.

(c) Designations made by the state board shall be reviewed annually and updated as new information becomes available.

**Section 39610:**

(a) Not later than December 31, 1989, the state board shall identify each air basin, or subregion thereof, in which transported air pollutants from upwind areas outside the air basin, or subregion thereof, cause or contribute to a violation of the state ambient air quality standard for ozone, and shall identify the district of origin of the transported air pollutants based upon the preponderance of available evidence. The state board shall identify and determine the priorities of information and studies needed to make a more accurate determination, including, but not limited to, emission inventories, pollutant characterization, ambient air monitoring, and air quality models.

(b) The state board shall, in cooperation with the districts, assess the relative contribution of upwind emissions to downwind ozone ambient air pollutant levels to the extent permitted by available data, and shall establish mitigation requirements commensurate with the level of contribution. In assessing the relative contribution of upwind emissions to downwind ozone ambient air pollutant levels, the state board shall determine if the contribution level of transported air pollutants is overwhelming, significant, inconsequential, or some combination thereof. Any determination by the state board shall be based upon a preponderance of the available evidence.

(c) The state board shall make every reasonable effort to supply air pollutant transport information to heavily impacted districts prior to the development of plans to attain the state ambient air quality standards, shall consult with affected upwind and downwind districts, and shall adopt its findings at a public hearing.

(d) The state board shall review and update its transport analysis at least once every three years.

(e) The state board shall conduct appropriate studies to carry out its responsibilities under this section.

**Section 40718:**

(a) Not later than January 1, 1990, the state board shall publish maps identifying those cities, counties, or portions thereof which have measured one or more violations of any state or federal ambient air quality standard. The state board shall produce at least one separate map for each pollutant.

**Section 40718 (continued):**

(b) A district may prepare the maps required under subdivision (a) for the area within its jurisdiction. If a district chooses to prepare maps, the district shall provide the maps to the state board for review not less than four months prior to the date when the state board is required to publish the maps, and pursuant to a schedule established by the state board for any subsequent maps.

(c) The maps produced pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be based upon the most recent monitoring results, using the best technological capabilities and the best scientific judgment. The maps produced pursuant to subdivision (a) shall clearly identify portions of each district which have or have not measured one or more violations of any state or federal ambient air quality standard. The maps shall be representative of the actual air quality in each portion of the district.

(d) The state board shall publish its criteria for preparing the maps pursuant to this section not later than January 31, 1989. To the extent applicable, the state board shall identify any criteria relating to meteorological impact on monitored air quality data; reliability of monitored data; magnitude, frequency, and duration of periods when ambient air quality standards are exceeded; and the area within the district in which the standards are exceeded.

(e) Any person may petition the state board to hold a public hearing on any proposed, adopted, amended, or revised map. If the petition is granted by the state board, the public hearing may be held at a regularly scheduled public hearing in Sacramento. Notice of the time and place of any hearing shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the hearing by publication in the district pursuant to Section 6061 of the Government Code. If a district includes portions of more than one county, the notice shall be published in each county not less than 30 days prior to the date of the hearing.

The notice shall include a description of the map proposed to be adopted, amended, or repealed and a summary description of the effect of the proposal.

(f) The state board shall review annually, and as appropriate revise, the maps required by this section, using the criteria developed pursuant to subdivision (c).

(g) Nothing in this section is intended to prevent a district board from enacting and enforcing rules or regulations designed to prevent interference with or maintenance of state and federal air quality standards, or to prevent significant deterioration of air quality in any area of the district.

**Section 40925.5(a):**

A district which is nonattainment for the state ozone standard shall be designated "nonattainment-transitional" by operation of law if, during a single calendar year, the state standard is not exceeded more than three times at any monitoring location within the district.

## **ATTACHMENT B**

### **TEXT OF THE DESIGNATION CRITERIA**

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## **ATTACHMENT B**

### **TEXT OF THE DESIGNATION CRITERIA**

#### **CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 17, SECTIONS 70300 THROUGH 70306, AND APPENDICES 1 THROUGH 4, THEREOF**

##### **70300. General Statement of Purpose**

The objective of these criteria is to guide the state board in making designations of areas as attainment, nonattainment, nonattainment-transitional, or unclassified for each of the pollutants for which state ambient air quality standards have been established in Section 70200.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, 39608, and 40925.5, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607, 39608, and 40925.5, Health and Safety Code.

##### **70301. Air Quality Data Used for Designations**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this article, designations shall be based on “data for record.”

(1) Data for record are those data collected by or under the auspices of the state board or the districts for the purpose of measuring ambient air quality, and which the executive officer has determined comply with the siting and quality assurance procedures established in Part 58, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, as they existed on July 1, 1987, or other equivalent procedures.

(2) Any other data which are provided by a district or by any other person will be data for record if the executive officer determines within 90 days of submittal of complete supporting documentation that the data comply with the siting and quality assurance procedures established in Part 58, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, as they existed on July 1, 1987, or other equivalent procedures. If the executive officer finds there is good cause that 90 days is insufficient time to make a determination, he/she may after notification of the person requesting the data review extend the deadline for completion of the data review.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this article, designations and reviews of designations will be based on data for record for the three calendar years prior to the year in which the designation is made or the annual review of the designation is conducted.

(c) Data as described in section 70301(a)(1) and (2) become data for record upon completion of the executive officer's review.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

### **70302. Geographic Extent of Designations**

(a) An air basin will be the area designated for ozone, nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulate matter (PM10), sulfates, and visibility reducing particles. Provided, however, if the state board finds (based on air quality data, meteorology, topography, or the distribution of population and emissions) that there are areas within an air basin with distinctly different air quality deriving from sources and conditions not affecting the entire air basin, the state board may designate an area smaller than an air basin using political boundary lines to the extent practicable. In designating an area smaller than an air basin as nonattainment, the state board will include within the area those sources whose emissions contribute to a violation of a standard for that pollutant. Contiguous areas which would have the same designation within an air basin will be one designated area.

(b) A county or the portion of a county which is located within an air basin will be the area designated for carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, lead (particulate), and hydrogen sulfide. Provided, however, if the state board finds (based on air quality data, meteorology, topography, or the distribution of population and emissions) that there are areas within the county with distinctly different air quality, it may designate a smaller area. In designating an area smaller than a county as nonattainment, the state board will include within the area those sources whose emissions contribute to a violation of a standard for that pollutant.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607 and 38608, Health and Safety Code.

### **70303. Criteria for Designating an Area as Nonattainment**

(a) The state board will designate an area as nonattainment for a pollutant if:

(1) Data for record show at least one violation of a state standard for that pollutant in the area, and the measurement of the violation meets the representativeness criteria set forth in "Criteria for Determining Data Representativeness" contained in Appendix 1 to this article; or

(2) Limited or no air quality data were collected in the area, but the state board finds, based on meteorology, topography, and air quality data for an adjacent nonattainment area, that there has been at least one violation of a state standard for that pollutant in the area being designated.

(b) An area will not be designated as nonattainment if the only recorded exceedance(s) of that standard were based solely on data for record determined to be affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event. Data affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event will be identified as such by the executive officer in accordance with the "Air Resources Board Procedure for Reviewing Air Quality Data Possibly Affected by a Highly Irregular or Infrequent Event," set forth in Appendix 2 to this article.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

#### **70303.1. Criteria for Designating an Area as Nonattainment-Transitional for Pollutants Other than Ozone**

(a) Nonattainment-transitional is a subcategory of the nonattainment designation. The state board will, if requested by a district no later than May 1 of each year pursuant to section 70306, identify that portion of a designated area within the district as nonattainment-transitional for a pollutant other than ozone with a standard averaging time less than or equal to 24 hours and for which samples are routinely collected every day if it finds that:

(1) Data for record for the previous calendar year are consistent with the criteria established in section 70304(a)(2) and show two or fewer days at each site in the area with violations of a state standard for that pollutant (not including exceedances found to be affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event under the procedure set forth in Appendix 2);

(2) Evaluation of multi-year air quality, meteorological and emission data indicates that ambient air quality either has stabilized or is improving and that every site in the area is expected to reach attainment within three years; and

(3) The geographic extent of the area is consistent with the criteria established in section 70302.

(b) An area designated as nonattainment-transitional for a pollutant is close to attaining the standard(s) for that pollutant. The nonattainment-transitional designation provides an opportunity for a district to review and potentially to modify its attainment plan. Any modification to an attainment plan must be consistent with state and federal regulations and statutes.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

### **70303.5. Requirements for Ozone Nonattainment-Transitional**

(a) If an area within an air basin is designated as nonattainment for ozone, that area is designated as nonattainment-transitional for ozone if the following conditions are met:

(1) The area is a district, or the area is a portion of a district consistent with the criteria established in section 70302(a);

(2) Data for record consistent with the criteria established in section 70304(a)(2) are used to determine the number of exceedances for the previous calendar year at each monitoring location in the area;

(3) All data collected during the previous calendar year are considered in the evaluation, including data possibly affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event under the procedure set forth in Appendix 2;

(4) Each day with concentration(s) that exceed the state ozone standard is counted as one exceedance day; and

(5) No monitoring location in the area has more than three exceedance days during the previous calendar year.

(b) If an area qualifies for designation as nonattainment-transitional for ozone for the previous calendar year under section 70303.5(a), and the executive officer has determined that data for the current calendar year indicate more than three exceedance days at any one monitoring location, that area is designated as nonattainment.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 40925.5, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607 and 40925.5, Health and Safety Code.

#### **70304. Criteria for Designating an Area as Attainment**

(a) The state board will designate an area as attainment for a pollutant if:

(1) Data for record show that no state standard for that pollutant was violated at any site in the area; and

(2) Data for record meet representativeness and completeness criteria for a location at which the pollutant concentrations are expected to be high based on the spatial distribution of emission sources in the area and the relationship of emissions to air quality. Data representativeness criteria are set forth in "Criteria for Determining Data Representativeness" contained in Appendix 1 to this article. Data completeness criteria are set forth in "Criteria for Determining Data Completeness" contained in Appendix 3 to this article.

(b) Where there are limited or no air quality data for an area, the state board will designate the area as attainment for a pollutant if it finds that no state standard for that pollutant has been violated in that area based on:

(1) Air quality data collected in the area during the most recent period since 1980 which meet the conditions in (a) above;

(2) Emissions of that pollutant or its precursors in the area have not increased since that period to a level at which the standard might be exceeded; and

(3) Air quality data collected in the area since the time period in (1) above do not show a violation of the state standard.

(c) Where an area has limited or no air quality data for nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, sulfates, and lead (particulate), the state board shall designate that area attainment for a pollutant if it finds that no state standard for that pollutant has been violated in that area based on the "Screening Procedure for Determining Attainment Designations for Areas with Incomplete Air Quality Data" set forth in Appendix 4 to this article.

(d) A nonattainment area will not be redesignated as attainment for a pollutant if:

(1) Data for record for the monitoring site showing the greatest violation of a state standard for that pollutant no longer are available; and

(2) No other site has been identified as equivalent by the executive officer.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

### **70305. Criteria for Designating an Area as Unclassified**

The state board will designate an area as unclassified for a pollutant if it finds that, except as otherwise provided in this article, the data do not support a designation of attainment or nonattainment.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

### **70306. Annual Review of Designations**

(a) The executive officer will conduct annual reviews of all designations and will propose revisions to the designations as necessary to the state board. The executive officer will complete the annual reviews by November 15.

(b) Any request for a change in a designation and any submittal of information for purposes of the executive officer's consideration in the annual review of a designation shall be provided in writing to the executive officer no later than May 1 of each year.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING DATA REPRESENTATIVENESS**

This Appendix describes the criteria to be used in determining data representativeness for the purpose of designating areas as described in this Article. Representativeness, as used here, is only related to whether or not the amount of data reported is sufficiently complete to characterize reliably air quality during the respective time period. No other kind of representativeness is implied. The criteria for representativeness are summarized in the accompanying table and discussed further below.

Air quality statistics are usually computed from short term observed values. For example, an annual arithmetic mean is computed from all available hourly samples. If all the short term values for the statistical time period are available, the calculated statistic is representative. However, because all the short term values for a given period often are not available, a minimum number of observations are needed to provide reasonable assurance that the calculated value is a reliable estimate. In general, statistics are considered representative if 75 percent of the possible short term values are included and are distributed throughout the entire statistical time period.

To ensure that seasonal variations are accounted for, representative annual statistics are required to have four representative calendar quarters of data. Because three representative months are required for each calendar quarter, the lack of representativeness of the monthly mean concentrations precludes a reliable estimate of a representative calendar quarter, which in turn precludes the representativeness of an annual statistic. Each level of criteria--hour, day, month, quarter, and year--must be met in order to make a representative annual statistic.

For observations made at less than 24-hour intervals, for example, hourly samples, representativeness depends on whether all the individual values are to be used or only a single daily value is to be used. In general, for representative statistics computed from all of the individual values, such as the mean of all hours, 75 percent of the values in the respective period are required. For representative statistics computed from daily values, such as the monthly mean of daily maximum hours, data from 75 percent of the days in the month are required and the data within those days must meet the relevant representativeness criteria.

## CRITERIA FOR REPRESENTATIVENESS OF AIR QUALITY MEASUREMENTS AND STATISTICS

<u>Representative Calendar Statistic</u>	<u>Sampling Time Period</u>	<u>Basis of Statistic or Requirement</u>	<u>Number of Representative Periods Required</u>
Year	Any		4 representative calendar quarters
Quarter	24-hour	Based on a daily sample	3 representative months
	< 24-hour <	Based on a daily statistic; or	69 or more representative calendar days
	< 24-hour <	Based on hourly samples	1,643 or more hours
Month	24-hour	Based on daily sample	4 or more 24-hour samples
	< 24-hour <	Based on a daily statistic; or	23 or more representative calendar days
	< 24-hour <	Based on all hourly samples; or	548 or more hours
	< 24-hour <	Based on all 2-hour samples; or	274 or more 2-hour samples
	< 24-hour <	Based on all 3-hour samples	183 or more 3-hour samples
Day	1-hour		6 or more hours in each 1/3 day (hours 0 thru 7, 8 thru 15, 16 thru 23), and missing no more than 2 consecutive hourly samples
	< 2-hour	Based on all 2-hour samples	9 or more samples
	3-hour	Based on all 3-hour samples	6 or more samples
	24-hour	Based on daily sample	22 but not more than 26 hours of sampling
		<u>N</u>	<u>Number of Samples Needed</u>
Mean of N Hour Period 4		24	18 or more hourly samples
		8	6 or more hourly samples
		6	5 or more hourly samples
		3	3 hourly samples
		3	3 hourly samples
		2	2 hourly samples
		1	30 minutes or more of sampling



## **APPENDIX 2**

### **AIR RESOURCES BOARD PROCEDURE FOR REVIEWING AIR QUALITY DATA POSSIBLY AFFECTED BY A HIGHLY IRREGULAR OR INFREQUENT EVENT**

This Appendix describes the procedures that the Air Resources Board will use for reviewing air quality data possibly affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event with regard to the state ambient air quality standards. All decisions regarding the identification of data as being affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event will be made by the executive officer.

The executive officer will review air quality data for possible identification as affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event if the data are the only exceedances of an air quality standard in the area or if such identification would otherwise affect the designation of the area.

Three types of highly irregular or infrequent events may be identified:

1. Extreme Concentration Event.
2. Exceptional Event.
3. Unusual Concentration Event.

#### **Extreme Concentration Events**

An extreme concentration event is an event beyond reasonable regulatory control which causes an exceedance of a state standard. An extreme concentration event is based on a statistical procedure and may not always be linked to a specific identifiable cause. The causes of an extreme concentration event include but are not limited to unusual meteorology.

The steps for identifying an extreme concentration event are:

1. A district (or the executive officer) identifies questionable data.
2. In evaluating a possible extreme concentration event, the executive officer will use the data for the site at which the event is suspected to determine a limit for concentrations expected to recur no more frequently than once in one year. The limit will be determined using the "exponential tail method" described in Procedure for Computing the Values Used in Identifying Extreme Concentration Events (August 1998), which is incorporated by reference herein. Using conventional rounding procedures, the limit will be consistent with

the level of precision in which the standard is expressed. If the possible extreme concentration exceeds the concentration expected to recur no more frequently than once in one year, the executive officer will consult with the district in identifying the data as affected by an extreme concentration event.

3. When an extreme concentration event is identified, the executive officer will review other information, including but not limited to meteorological data, to determine whether air quality data for other sites in the area were affected by the extreme concentration event.

### **Exceptional Events**

An exceptional event is an event beyond reasonable regulatory control which causes an exceedance of a state standard. An exceptional event must be linked to a specific cause such as an act of nature or unusual human activity. As guidance to the states for determining exceptional events, the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has published Guideline on the Identification and Use of Air Quality Data Affected by Exceptional Events, (EPA-450/4-86-007), July 1986 (the EPA Guideline). The EPA Guideline provides overall criteria for determining whether an event is exceptional with regard to the national standards. The executive officer will use the EPA Guideline as a general basis for reviewing ambient data, but will not be bound by the specific definitions in the EPA Guideline for the various types of exceptional events because those definitions are made on a national basis. In addition, since what may be exceptional in one part of the state may be common in another, each possible event will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

The steps for identifying an exceptional event are:

1. A district (or the executive officer) identifies questionable data.
2. If a known exceptional event has occurred, the district gathers relevant data to document the occurrence.
3. If an exceptional event is only suspected, the district investigates available data for the possible event.
4. The district submits to the executive officer a request for identifying the data as affected by an exceptional event and also provides supporting documentation.
5. If the executive officer concurs with the district, he/she will identify the data as affected by an exceptional event.

6. If the district's request for identifying data as affected by an exceptional event cannot be supported, the district will be notified of the reasons. The executive officer will consider any additional data to support the request, but in the absence of any new evidence, will disapprove the request.

## **Unusual Concentration Events**

An unusual concentration event is an event which causes an anomalous exceedance of a state standard and which does not qualify as an extreme concentration event or an exceptional event. An exceedance affected by an unusual concentration event may be identified only for an area designated as attainment or unclassified at the time of the exceedance.

The steps for identifying an unusual concentration event are:

1. A district (or the executive officer) identifies a questionable exceedance(s).
2. If the exceedance(s) has not been identified as having been affected by an extreme concentration event or an exceptional event, and if the area was designated as attainment or unclassified at the time of the exceedance(s), the executive officer will review the exceedance(s) to determine whether it was affected by an unusual concentration event.
3. In evaluating a possible unusual concentration event, the executive officer will consider all relevant information, including but not limited to the amount and characteristics of air quality data, emission data, meteorological data, potential public health and welfare impacts, and any applicable state, district, and federal rules and regulations. To identify the exceedance(s) as affected by an unusual concentration event, the executive officer must find, based on the relevant information, that the impact of the exceedance(s) is limited to the local area, the exceedance(s) is not expected to recur, and that the data do not support a nonattainment designation.
4. If the exceedance(s) qualifies as possibly affected by an unusual concentration event, the executive officer will consult with the district in identifying the exceedance(s) as affected by an unusual concentration event.
5. An area may retain its attainment or unclassified designation based on the identification and exclusion of an exceedance(s) affected by an unusual concentration event for no more than three consecutive years. If the executive officer identifies an exceedance(s) affected

by an unusual concentration event in the area in the fourth consecutive year, the area will be redesignated as nonattainment.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

## APPENDIX 3

### CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING DATA COMPLETENESS

This Appendix describes the criteria to be used in determining data completeness for the purpose of designating areas as attainment or nonattainment-transitional as described in this Article. The purpose of these data completeness criteria is to specify the minimum data necessary to assure that sampling occurred at times when a violation is most likely to occur.

#### **Complete Data**

Data for a site will be complete if there are representative data (as determined in accordance with the Representativeness Criteria in Appendix 1) during the required hours (see below) of the day during the required months (see below) for the required years (see below).

#### **Required Hours**

The hours of potentially high concentration must be included. Unless a detailed evaluation determines different hours to be appropriate for a specific site, these hours are:

<b><u>Pollutant</u></b>	<b><u>Hours (PST)</u></b>
Ozone	9 am - 5 pm
Carbon Monoxide	3 pm - 9 am (next day)
Nitrogen Dioxide	8 am - 8 pm
Visibility Reducing Particles	10 am - 6 pm
Other Pollutants	Throughout day

#### **Required Months**

The months of potentially high concentrations must be included. Unless a detailed evaluation determines different months to be appropriate for a specific site, these months are:

<b><u>Pollutant</u></b>	<b><u>Months</u></b>
Ozone	July - September
Carbon Monoxide	January, November - December
Nitrogen Dioxide	October - December
Sulfur Dioxide	September - December
Sulfates	January, June - December
Lead (Particulate)	January, November - December
Other Pollutants	January - December

### **Required Years**

The number of years to be included is:

- a) Three; or
- b) Two, if during these years the maximum pollutant concentration (not including data found to be affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event under the procedure set forth in Appendix 2) is less than three-fourths the applicable state ambient air quality standard; or
- c) One, if during this year the maximum pollutant concentration (not including data found to be affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event under the procedure set forth in Appendix 2) is less than one-half the applicable state ambient air quality standard.

## APPENDIX 4

### SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING ATTAINMENT DESIGNATIONS FOR AREAS WITH INCOMPLETE AIR QUALITY DATA

This Appendix describes the screening procedure that will serve as the basis for making a pollutant-specific finding under section 70304(c) that the state ambient air quality standard is being attained for areas with no or an incomplete air quality data record. The procedure is applicable only for nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, sulfates, and lead (particulate). For those areas with some air quality data for the prior three years, the screening procedure will be applied for a pollutant only if the maximum concentrations of that pollutant in the area did not exceed 75 percent of the state standard(s).

<u>Pollutant</u>		<u>Screening Parameters</u>	<u>Screening Values</u>
Nitrogen Dioxide	a)	Basin Population	1,000,000 people
	b)	Total Annual NO <sub>x</sub> Emissions in Air Basin	40,000 tons/yr
	c)	Total Annual Point Source NO <sub>x</sub> Emissions in County	2,100 tons/yr
Sulfur Dioxide	a)	Total Annual Point Source SO <sub>x</sub> emissions in County	1,700 tons/yr
	b)	Maximum Annual SO <sub>x</sub> Emissions from Single Facility in County	900 tons/yr
Sulfates	a)	Total Annual SO <sub>x</sub> Emissions in Air Basin	19,000 tons/yr
	b)	Total Annual Point Source SO <sub>x</sub> Emissions in County	1,700 tons/yr
	c)	Maximum Annual SO <sub>x</sub> Emissions from Single Facility in County	900 tons/yr
Lead	a)	County Population	600,000 people
	b)	Maximum Annual Lead Emissions from Single Facility in County	0.5 tons/yr

For an area to which these values are applied, the local values of the applicable screening parameters will be compared to the respective screening values. The area will be presumed to be attainment if none of the applicable screening parameters for a pollutant exceed the associated screening values.

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